

A  
M E M O R I A L

OF THE

C A S E

OF THE

GERMAN EMIGRANTS

SETTLED IN THE

BRITISH COLONIES

O F

PENSILVANIA, and the back Parts of  
MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, &c.

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A

# MEMORIAL

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*German Emigrants settled in Pennsylvania, &c.*



T appears by the most authentick accounts, that for many years last past, very large numbers of *Germans* have transported themselves into these *British* provinces of *North America*; the greatest part of them from *Switzerland* and the *Palatinate*, many from *Wirtemberg*, *Swabia*, *Juliers* and  
B Berg,



*Berg*, and other places along the *Rhine*, and some few lately from the *lower Saxony*; above thirty thousand of them within the last ten years, and in one single year, 1750, more than ten thousand.

The causes of their removal from their native countries were various. Some of them fled from the severe persecutions they were exposed to at home, on account of their being protestants; others from the oppressions of civil tyranny, and attracted by the pleasing hopes of liberty, under the milder influence of the *British* government; others were drawn by the solicitations of their countrymen, who had settled there before them; but far the greatest part by the prospect they had of relieving themselves under their deep poverty, and providing better for themselves and their families, in the provinces to which they respectively retired. In the single colony of *Pensylvania*, the inhabitants, exclusive of the *Indian* Natives, are reckoned to be about 190,000; amongst these are above 100,000 *Germans*, or *High Dutch*, of whom about 30,000 are of the protestant reformed religion, near as many of them *Lutherans*, above twelve thousand papists, and the rest of them baptists, herenhutters, and of various other sects and denominations.

They are esteemed to be generally laborious, industrious, bold, couragious and resolute, but withal obstinate, suspicious, and liable to quarrelling and mutinies; and  
having



having been bred up slaves, and extreamly ignorant, they know not the proper use of liberty, and therefore too frequently abuse it. Many of them however are very worthy people, have a real and deep sense of religion, and are extreamly concerned at their not having the means of instruction themselves, and of bringing up their children and families in the knowledge of the great principles and duties of christianity. Their occupation is mostly husbandry, and they are reckoned excellent farmers, have made great improvements in the countries where they reside, and some few of them, by their diligence and skill in agriculture, have gained very considerable estates.

They are dispersed all over the province of *Pensilvania*, and mostly in distinct farms, at a mile's, and frequently at a farther distance from each other. Some of them however are formed into settlements in particular towns. There are many of them in *Philadelphia*, others in *Germanantown*, *Yorktown*, *Readingtown*, *Easttown* and *Newtown*. They have also a settlement in *Maryland* called *Frederickstown*, and another in *Virginia* of the same name.

The *Indian* natives, called *Iroquois*, &c. have, in proportion to the increase of the new *European* inhabitants, continually retired farther north of our settlements, and have been firmly attached to the *English* interest. They are divided into six nations, each of which hath its pro-

per king or chief. Four of them came into *England*, in the year 1710, to represent the dangers our colonies on the continent in *North America* were threatened with from the *French* in *Canada*, and to offer their service in an expedition against them, and joined general *Nicholson* with about 2000 men on his march to attack *Monreal*; and 'tis of the utmost importance to the safety and welfare of those northern colonies, both to keep these *Indian* tribes fast in their affection to the *British* nation, and to unite and incorporate the *German* emigrants with the body of his majesty's subjects in those provinces, to prevent the mischiefs which must necessarily arise, should they ever unite with the *French*; who lying on the north of our settlements, *Canada* being contiguous to them, have a perpetual easy intercourse with, and are continually practising on both of them, and leave no method untried to gain them over to their interest. And this, with respect to the *Germans*, there is the more reason to be apprehensive of, if timely care be not taken to prevent it, as the *French* themselves have a considerable body of popish *Germans*, planted near to those in our own provinces; who, as they are countrymen, and speak the same language, may more easily seduce and corrupt them. And that the hindering such a coalition of them with the *French* deserves the most serious and immediate attention even of the legislature, will be acknowledged, when 'tis considered, that



that in the late war, they some of them declared, both in conversation and printed papers, that should the *French* invade *Pensilvania*, 'twould be their interest to remain neutrals; since should the *French* succeed in such an attempt, they might promise themselves the same safety and protection under them, as they enjoyed under the *English*: A fact this, which hath been confirmed by persons of the first character and credit in *Pensilvania*.

Whatever be their different persuasions, yet they all of them enjoy the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion. The colony of *Pensilvania*, where by far the greatest numbers of them are, is in particular established upon the large and catholick plan of the most extensive liberty; so that no one single profession or sect can molest the other, in their persons or properties, upon account of any religious principles or differences whatsoever; all being equally intitled to the protection of the government, the benefit of the laws, and priviledges of the country.

But as this great body of emigrants was generally of the lowest and meanest of the people in the countries they left, they came into our colonies in the most wretched and destitute circumstances; without substance, attended with few, if any ministers to teach them, incapable of supporting them could they have procured any, wholly unprovided with bibles, or books of religion and morality,

lity, in that language, which alone they understood, or with any kind of proper helps to inform themselves, or educate their children.

In these unhappy circumstances, about 20 years ago, they sent over into *Holland*, one Mr. *Weifs*, a *Dutch* minister, accompanied with one *Reiff* an elder, to represent their necessitous and distressed condition to the synods of *North* and *South Holland*, and the classis of *Amsterdam*, earnestly entreating their christian pitty and assistance ; who met with the kindest reception in that country, and obtained a generous contribution from the inhabitants of it. But *Reiff's* dishonesty, with whom the collection was intrusted, and who converted most part of it to his own use, prevented the pious intentions of the contributors from being answered.

In the year 1746 Mr. *Michael Schlatter*, minister at *St. Gall* in *Switzerland*, determined, from a truly christian spirit, to visit his brethren in the *British* colonies, had a commission from the synods of *North* and *South Holland* to enquire into the state of the *German* protestants there, and arrived at *Philadelphia* in autumn that year ; from which time he spent four years and upwards in visiting them, especially those of the protestant reformed religion ; and during that period, as appears from the very exact journal he kept of all his transactions, in order the more effectually to unite them, and bring them  
into



into a state of some regularity and order, he travelled, with an incredible diligence and indefatigable zeal, above 8000 *English* miles, and preached to his countrymen 625 times, and found, that amongst the 46 congregations, consisting of above 30,000 persons, into which he had divided them, they had only four ministers to preach, and give the sacraments to them.

And what made their situation the more affecting and worthy of compassion was, that not one of those congregations was provided with well qualified school-masters; the reason of which was, that though there might have been found some few persons, tolerably fit for such a work, yet none of them would undertake it, without the reasonable prospect of such an encouragement, as would be a moderate support for themselves and families; an encouragement, which those destitute people, rich in children, but poor in money, were utterly incapable of affording them; in consequence of which, the sentiments of religion, which some carried with them out of their native countries, were greatly worn off; whilst others of them were filled with the most distressing apprehensions, lest themselves and their families should gradually degenerate into the darkness and idolatries of the *Indian* nations, or the corruptions and superstitions of popery.

In the spring of the year 1751 Mr. *Schlatter* returned to *Holland*, and laid his journal before the protestant churches of that country, together with a very solemn and moving address, from the chief of those protestant emigrants, earnestly intreating the kind assistance of their fellow-christians and protestants there, in their most melancholy and destitute circumstances ; and their case having been represented to the states of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, their high mightinesses, under the auspicious influence of his most serene highness, the late prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, agreed to allow them 2000 guilders *per annum* for the space of five years successively, and the city of *Amsterdam* alone generously raised 12000 guilders, towards supplying them with some ministers, schoolmasters, bibles, and other good practical books in their own language.

In the beginning of the year 1752 Mr. *David Thompson*, one of the ministers of the *English* church in *Amsterdam*, was commissioned by the synods of *North* and *South Holland*, the classis of *Amsterdam*, and the ministers and elders of the *English* church in that city, to represent their case to the churches of *England* and *Scotland*, and to solicit their kind and brotherly assistance. He had the honour to lay their unhappy condition before many persons of the first rank and station in church and state, and particularly before the lords of the regency, who  
with



with a condescension and goodness natural to great and noble minds, and with a compassion and tenderness inseparable from humane and benevolent hearts, permitted him to plead their cause, and won over by his arguments, confessed it worthy their own, and the most serious attention of the publick.

In the last year 1753, several noblemen and gentlemen, taking the unhappy circumstances of these destitute emigrants into their consideration, voluntarily united themselves into a society, for their more effectual releif, by receiving and applying to their benefit, the monies that might be collected for this necessary and useful Purpose; and upon the humble representation of their case by the said society to the king, his majesty hath been graciously pleased, out of his fatherly goodness, and princely generosity, to grant the sum of one thousand pounds; and her royal highness, the princess of *Wales*, ever ready to, and liberal in all works of mercy, hath also given one hundred, to be by the said society distributed, towards carrying on this important and benevolent service; and upon laying their circumstances, by Mr. *Thompson*, before the church of *Scotland*, a very generous collection hath been made for them by that church, of considerably above twelve hundred pounds, the amount of the whole not being as yet exactly known.

But considering the large and increasing multitude, that are the objects of this charity, who will require an  

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annual relief, at least for some few years to come, effectually to civilize, and incorporate them with the *British* inhabitants, amongst whom they reside; a much greater sum, than what hath been yet gathered, will be absolutely necessary to accomplish these salutary views; and therefore the society promise themselves, from the truly royal and princely examples that have been given in this instance, and that benevolent and generous disposition which is the distinguishing glory of the *British* nation, and of which, within these few years past, there have arisen such publick and stately monuments, that a design, on which the welfare of so many thousand persons, and their posterity, and indeed the interest, peace, prosperity, and even safety of all our northern *American* colonies depend, will not be suffered to become ineffectual, through the want of a proper fund to support it.

It is what universal experience teaches, and what every man of reflection will allow, that mechanick arts and commerce are the offspring of industry, and flourish only where property is not precarious; that industry and property in great measure depend on virtue and liberty; and that liberty and virtue dwell only with knowledge and religion. And as proper teachers and faithful instructors are necessary to promote knowledge and religion, the society proposes to send over and encourage a few ministers more than they now have, to instruct these emigrants in their own language; at the same time recommending it



it to these ministers to learn the *English* language themselves, and promote the learning it amongst their people, that they may in time be able to preach to them in it one part of every *Sunday* in their respective congregations; with an assurance, that in proportion to their improvements in this respect, they shall have suitable marks of the society's regard and friendship towards them.

But as the principal success, of what the society aims at, will almost entirely depend on the care that shall be taken of the children of these emigrants, for 'tis indeed in the rising generation, that we are to expect the desired coalition; the society proposes to found several schools, in such places of our colonies, as shall be judged most proper, for the instruction of them in the *English* tongue, and bringing them up in the plain uncontested principles of christianity and morality, and to no farther degrees of knowledge, than what are suited to their circumstances and occupations; that by such an education, and daily converse with *English* children, taught in the same schools with them, they may contract such early friendships with each other, as may in time lead to those intermarriages, and create that sameness of interests, and conformity of manners, which is absolutely necessary to the forming them into one people, and bringing them to love, and peaceably submit to the same laws and government. And this will be acknowledged to be an affair of the greater

importance, when the inconveniencies are considered, which have already risen from the want of it, especially in *Pensilvania*; where the more civilized *Germans* import foreign books, have their own printing-houses, their news-papers, their bonds, and other legal securities all in their own language, because they understand no other; and even where the very courts of judicature constantly need interpreters, from the vast increase of *German* business, who may be soon wanted in the assembly itself, to tell one half of the legislature, what the other says; inconveniencies that can never cease, till they become one, in language, affection, and interest with the subjects of *Great Britain*, the consequence of which will be, if it can be happily accomplished, that no arts of our enemies will be able to divide them from us, or render them indifferent to our welfare and security.

And as the instruction of these children, either in the *English* language, or the common principles and duties of religion and morality, can never be successfully carried on, without proper books adapted to these purposes, the society farther intends to send over to *Pensilvania*, &c. a considerable number of *English* bibles, testaments, and spelling-books; some short catechisms, plain and easy for children, some primmers, with a few other good books, in *German* and *English*; that at the same time they are learning our tongue, they may learn also, what



what will make it an invaluable advantage to them, their duty to God, love and gratitude to their *british* benefactors, and a due obedience and submission to that happy constitution and government, to which they owe their protection, instruction, and liberties, both religious and civil, and which they will be bound, by all the sacred ties of gratitude, interest and duty, with the utmost zeal and steadfastness to support.

A scheme thus calculated for the advantage of so large a number of persons, now become the subjects of the *British* crown, who cultivate a country, which in times of peace maintains a flourishing trade, and in times of war supplies assistances of various kinds against the common enemy; a scheme so necessary to promote the honour and peace and strength of his majesty's government, and to the welfare, prosperity and security of our northern colonies; a scheme to render a very formidable body of men useful at home, and an impregnable barrier against invasions from abroad; to preserve them from being corrupted and seduced by any from amongst themselves, or by our foreign enemies, and from being indifferent to, or betrayers of the interests of those, who have given them a kind and hospitable reception; a scheme for strengthening the protestant religion, and supporting the *British* liberties; to preserve the best principles of those who have any, and to instill the best principles into the tender

der minds of those, who may otherwise be for ever without them; so conducive to the honour of our common christianity, and the best interests of society and government; that hath only in view the happiness of men in the present life, and their salvation in a better, and is calculated for the good of the most distant posterity; a scheme that hath these benevolent and generous ends, in which all the various branches of charity are united; that if encouraged will do honour to our established church, hath been some years carrying on by the protestant churches abroad, and deserves the support of all that are friends to the protestant religion and liberties at home: Such a scheme, 'tis hoped, cannot fail of success, thro' the want of those liberal assistances, from the great and affluent, that are necessary to secure it.

Let any one imagine to himself upwards of an 100,000 strangers, flying their native country, some thro' the unrelenting rigours of popish persecution, some from the oppression of the iron hand of civil tyranny, and others thro' the pinching necessities of extream poverty; flying for refuge from these intolerable evils, into the *British* dominions, the favourite seat of liberty; strangers to our laws and manners, strangers to the blessings of freedom in the countries where they were born, and in general uninstructed in the right use and value of it, in the countries where they now enjoy it; strangers, who many of them transported themselves for the sake of religion from their



native foil, and yet in their new settlements are almost destitute of the means and institutions of it; in pain for themselves, lest their best impressions should be lost, and mourning over their children for fear they should grow up in the grossest ignorance, stupidity and vice; earnestly wishing, and hitherto almost wishing in vain, for the instructions of the word of life, to feed and comfort their own minds, and anxiously casting up their eyes to God and man, and as yet seemingly regarded but little by either, that their numerous posterity may not be suffered wholly to perish for lack of knowledge; strangers, that have large numbers of their own countrymen amongst themselves, that watch every opportunity to tempt them from that profession, which they went into a voluntary exile for the liberty of enjoying, and reconcile them to those idolatries and impieties, that at home put them in continual dread of imprisonment and death; who in their neighbourhood, on one side, have many others of them equally zealous to propagate the same errors and corruptions amongst them, under the influence of a nation, that are hereditary enemies to the religion and liberties of *Great Britain*; and on the other side, have the darkness and superstitions of *Indian* paganism threatening to approach them; and on both accounts deeply apprehensive for themselves, and frequently in the bitterness of their spirits complaining: What must

must become of our helpless abandoned children after us! Strangers, many of them barbarous, without hand to polish them; almost savage, without means to civilize them; grossly ignorant and unprincipled, without instruction to enlighten them; turbulent and factious, and few or none to discipline and soften them; capable indeed of being made, in the highest degree, useful to the *British* colonies, that have received them, but as yet without any proper care to render them so; and as capable, should they unite amongst themselves, or unite with our enemies, of disturbing the peace, and even unhinging the government of the provinces they inhabit, or bringing them under the yolk of a foreign power and jurisdiction: Let but the MAN, the CHRISTIAN, the BRITAIN paint out this scene of things to his own mind, and it is not an imaginary but a too real one; and will he not immediately find his own heart warmed with the most tender compassion towards these destitute and unhappy strangers, and be powerfully influenced by his principles, affections, and love of his country, to afford them some substantial proofs of his benevolent regards to them, in order that *the wilderness. and solitary place may be glad* through them, *and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose*; when the advantage and pleasure shall reach *Great Britain* herself, which then will be truly happy, and then only can be happy, when religion, virtue and liberty



liberty prosper at home, and under her influence are secured to all her colonies abroad.

It shall only be added, what can be said with the utmost truth, that the design of this address to the publick is truly generous, and without any the least mixture of party view whatsoever ; and 'tis hoped, that the known characters of the noble lords and gentlemen, who have voluntarily engaged themselves in this service, will place them above any possible suspicion, of doing any thing in opposition or injurious to the national establishment, or inconsistent with the laws and interests of *Great Britain*. The aim is, not to encourage sects, but to support and propagate those unquestionable principles of religion and protestantism, of which the church of *England* herself is the great protectress and bulwark ; not to withdraw from her communion any that belong to it, or prejudice any against it that are willing to enter into it, but to preserve alive in the minds of the present, and transmit to future generations, those important truths, which she allows and teaches as the essentials of christianity. The aim is, to render the persecuted for conscience sake easy and thankful in their exile ; to procure them the means of knowledge they are distressed for want of ; to provide their families with those early instructions, they are themselves incapable of providing for them ; to maintain the peace and strengthen the security of our colonies ;

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to prevent our trade from being turned out of its natural and proper chanel, by foreign connections and influence; and in a word, to render those, who are the subjects of the *British* crown upon account of the places where they dwell, real subjects of it by a community of language, natural connections, strong inclinations, and a fixed lasting sense both of interest and duty. And in these views, and these only, the scheme is most humbly recommended to the blessing of providence, and the attention, favour and benevolence of the publick.

F I N I S.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS *for this charitable purpose are taken in at Sir JOSEPH HANKEY'S and Co. in Fenchurch-street, and at Sir RICHARD HOAR'S and Co. in Fleet-street.*

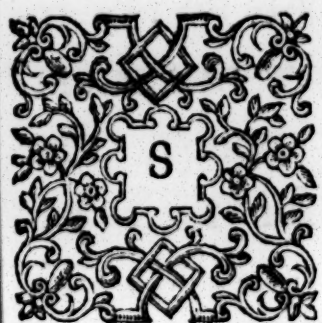


# APPENDIX

TO THE

## MEMORIAL

Of the CASE of the *German* Emigrants  
settled in the *British* Colonies of *Pensilvania*,  
and the back Parts of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, &c.



SINCE the writing the said memorial,  
'tis thought proper further to inform the  
public, that the society have entered on  
suitable measures, for the more effectually  
carrying their design into execution; and  
as the success of the charity must almost intirely de-  
pend on the character of the persons, who are to  
be employed abroad in the direction of it, the follow-  
ing gentlemen, all of them residing in *Pensilvania*, have  
been chosen as the society's general trustees, viz. *James*  
*Hamilton*, Esq; then governor, *William Allen*, Esq; chief-  
justice, *Richard Peters*, Esq; secretary, *Conrad Weyser*,  
Esq; interpreter, *Benjamin Franklin*, Esq; post-master-  
general, and the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. *William Smith*, a very worthy  
clergyman of the church of *England*, and professor of  
philosophy at the college in *Philadelphia*; all of them  
persons in whose integrity, knowledge and prudence, the  
society have the fullest satisfaction and confidence.

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They have all of them kindly accepted the trust, and assured the society, that they would spare no personal care or labour in the execution of it; and accordingly they have met on the occasion several times, and by the minutes, which they have transmitted to the society's secretary here, have informed them, that they have laid down the following plan, as the general method of their procedure.

1. That pious and godly protestant ministers, both of the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* persuasions, shall be impartially considered, according to their respective merits and necessities, in proportion to the sums of money, that the society here shall particularly allot for their encouragement and relief.

2. That schools for the education of boys shall be erected in such places, as after the maturest consideration, shall be thought most necessary and adviseable; and as a beginning, particularly one at each of the following places: *Reading, York, Easton, New Providence, Shippach* and *Hannover*.

1. That the schools shall be equally for the benefit of protestant youths of all denominations, without exception.

2. That they shall be instructed both in the *English* and *German* languages, in writing and keeping common accompts, in singing of psalms, and the principles of the true protestant religion, and in those catechisms, which  
are



and are respectively approved of and taught by the parents and ministers of the denomination they belong to.

3. That such catechisms, as the respective denominations use, shall be printed at the society's charge, in *English* and *Dutch*, to be distributed amongst the poorer sort; and that some bibles, and other useful books in each language, shall be also given away, as shall be found necessary.

4. That the inspection of every school shall be committed to a certain number of sober reputable persons, living near the places where such schools shall be fixed, to visit monthly or quarterly each particular school, and to send an account of the state and progress of them to the trustees general in *Philadelphia*, to be transmitted from thence to the society here.

5. That they, the said trustees, shall make a general visitation of all the schools, once every year, at which one or more of them have resolved to be present.

6. That the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. *Michael Schlatter*, in whose capacity and zeal for the service the society here have the best reasons to be satisfied, shall be appointed to act under the direction of, and accountable to the said trustees, as visitor and supervisor of all the said schools; as he is a *German* by birth, understands both the *English* and *German* languages, is acquainted with the state and temper of the *German* emigrants, hath already taken incredible pains in preaching to and instructing them,

hath formed them into several distinct congregations, is well known to and respected by all the several denominations of them, as having lived amongst them, and been highly serviceable to them for several years past in *Pensilvania*, and is thereby peculiarly capable of suggesting what measures from time to time may be advisable to be taken, to bring them into proper regulation and order.

7. The said trustees have also represented it to the society here as their opinion, that it might be of great service to religion and Industry, to have a few schools also for girls, and to encourage some school-mistresses to teach them reading and the use of the needle.

The society, having very carefully considered these several proposals of their trustees in *Philadelphia*, could not but approve of them as highly prudential and expedient, and have therefore empowered them to erect schools for the boys in the several proposed places, with yearly salaries for each master, not exceeding £ 20 ; and six schools also for girls, in such places as the trustees shall think proper, with yearly salaries to each school-mistress, not exceeding £ 12.

They have also allowed an yearly salary of £ 100 to Mr. *Schlatter*, who, as supervisor of the schools and congregations, will be obliged to be almost continually on horseback, to travel to the most distant parts of the country, and whose constant employment will be such,



as to render him incapable of attending to any other particular charge whatsoever.

As the stock of the society is yet but low, they have not thought it prudent to allow for the first year above £ 500 towards the carrying on this charitable design, and when the school-masters, and mistresses, and Mr. *Schlatter's* yearly salaries are paid, they have directed the remainder of the said £ 500 to be distributed in such proportions, to such of the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* ministers, as their trustees shall find most to need assistance, or best to deserve encouragement; the society intending to make no other difference in the distribution of their charity, but what the wants and merits of those, who shall be thought the proper objects of it, shall render adviseable and necessary.

It hath given the highest pleasure and satisfaction to the society, to find that providence seems to smile on and favour the undertaking in it's first beginnings, as the *German* emigrants, both of the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* persuasions, have expressed the most grateful approbation of it, and their readiness to concur with each other, and the trustees, in all the methods that are necessary to it's success.

Schools have been actually settled at three of the intended places, *New Hanover*, *New Providence* and *Reading*; and these were fixed on, because the people of all persuasions, *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and other protestants, did

did, with the greatest unanimity and christian harmony, present their petitions to the trustees, praying that their numerous children, of all denominations, might partake of the intended charity ; and for this purpose agreed to offer school-houses, in which their children might be instructed together, under the same common masters, in the same general principles of religion, as fellow-christians, and disciples of the same Lord and Saviour.

The trustees hope, that this remarkable instance of unanimity, in these different denominations of christians, will be in general imitated by the *German* Emigrants in all our plantations, and that they shall, on this benevolent plan, be enabled to erect schools in other places, where they may be wanted ; and for this reason they have determined, that the school-masters, jointly recommended by the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* petitioners, as was the case at the three before mentioned places, shall have the preference ; provided their characters are unexceptionable, that they understand the *English* and *Dutch* languages, or are willing to learn either of them, which before they may not have been thoroughly acquainted with.

This is the present state of this charitable undertaking ; and as the trustees in *Philadelphia* assure us, they can immediately fix on twenty places for schools, if we can provide a maintenance for their masters ; and as there are many congregations yet wholly destitute of ministers, and the *German* emigrants are incapable in general of maintaining



maintaining either school-masters or ministers, procure them ; the society here, who have no other but the interest of religion, the welfare of mankind, and the safety and honour of his majesty's administration, are not without their anxieties for the success of a scheme, not only a good and prudent one as to the nature of it, but necessary to be supported in the present situation of our affairs, even for the preservation and security of our colonies, and keeping them steadfast in their attachment to the *British* interest and government ; and therefore hope, that the publick-spirited and benevolent, the great and the good, who have a becoming zeal for these most important interests, will kindly encourage by their subscriptions the society's disinterested endeavours to promote them. All assistance of this kind will be gratefully acknowledged, and shall be faithfully applied to the purposes they are intended for ; and yearly accounts published of the progress that is made, and the good effects produced by the distributions of this charity.

And from the good disposition that hath been already shewn, by many of these *German* emigrants of different denominations, in entering unanimously into this scheme, for the common education of their children, and the warm thanks they have expressed to their benefactors in *Great Britain* for forming and promoting it ; one may reasonably infer, what is the most certain way to unite the whole body of them amongst themselves, and in their attachment

to the *British* constitution and nation.  
ravage and intractable soever they may be whilst  
ignorant, instruction will cultivate and soften them;  
and the nation that kindly takes care of the children  
may be sure of the affection and friendship of the  
parents. The *Germans* may be made *our own*, and  
though, whilst they understand only their own tongue,  
they may be easily rendered jealous and dissatisfied; yet  
as they taste the good effects of *British* liberty, see the  
happy consequences of their childrens education, and  
grow better acquainted with the *English* language, the  
artful attempts of interested men to deceive and mislead  
them may be effectually guarded against, their prejudices  
and jealousies must gradually cease; and when they  
find their own religion and liberties secure to them, will  
be by interest and inclination steady in their allegiance  
to that best of princes, who protects them in both, and  
become an impregnable bulwork against the invasions of  
those who would disturb his government, are enemies to  
their religion, and would interrupt them in the peace-  
able enjoyment of all that is dear to them, as men, as  
christians and protestants.



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